



MINES AND MINING.

Bulletin No. 3, "Mines and Mining," issued by the territorial bureau of immigration, has just made its first appearance. It is uniform in size with the two that preceded it, which were devoted to climate, mineral springs, and schools, and to agriculture and horticulture respectively.

Bulletin No. 3 contains a vast number of facts of interest to the prospector or investor and will prove invaluable to any one who desires to secure a good general idea of the wonderful mineral wealth of New Mexico.

Some startling figures regarding the extent and richness of our mineral yielding territory are given by J. D. Bone, a well known mining expert who has personally inspected a majority of the better known mining camps of the territory.

Among the general subjects handled are "Mining Districts," (this territory now has some eighty-five distinct districts), "The Great Mineral Belt," "New Mexico Gold Fields," "Placers," "Quartz Mining," "Turquoise Mines," "An Undeveloped Field," "Favorable Climatic Conditions," "Contrast between Past and Present," "The Law in Regard to the Location of Lode Claims, Tunnels and Placers," "Facilities for Mining," "New Mexico's Coal Production" and many others.

Some few of the territory's well known mining districts are especially mentioned and among which are described in detail are: north of the placer deposits of San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Santa Fe, Sierra and other counties, and the famous districts of Red River, La Belle, Amizette, Baldy, Ute Creek, Chama River, Moreno Valley, Hematite, Elizabethown, San Pedro, Golden, Dolores, Cochiti, Hell Canon, Magdalena, Kelly, Cooney, Black Range, Cook's Peak, Animas, Apache, Hillsboro, Lake Valley, Percha, Kingston, Santa Rita de Signal, Gold Hill, Central, Black Hawk, Caballo Mountains, San Diego Mountain, White Oaks, Bonito, Jicarilla, Ladrona Mountain, and others.

Some of the most noted producing mines also come in for individual comment—the Aztec mine in the Ute Creek district which has a record of nearly a million in gold; one of the turquoise mines near Cerrillos, which paid a million and a half per year since 1893, single stones having brought as high a price as \$6,000; the Graphic mine in Socorro county, ore from which produces a carload of bullion every twenty-four hours, for example.

In conclusion the bulletin says: "It is no exaggeration to affirm that in point of natural resources none of the Rocky mountain states exceed New Mexico. In addition to gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, coal (anthracite and bituminous) fire clay, alum, sulphur, salt, gypsum, onyx and marble are found in large deposits. New Mexico supplies the world with turquoise."

Three bulletins are for free distribution and will be mailed to any one, upon application to Hon. Lorion Miller, secretary bureau of immigration, Albuquerque, N. M.—Albuquerque Democrat.

STRIKE MAY LAST MONTHS.

J. W. Barnes and Redy Kenehan, members of the state board of arbitration, went to Marshall and Louisville yesterday for the purpose of investigating the strike in the Marshall mines and attempting to induce the miners to return to work in those mines if possible, but they were compelled to return to Denver last evening without having accomplished their mission.

The two members of the state board were accompanied by Austin G. Gorham, the operator of the Marshall mines. He went with them to again assure the striking miners that he stood ready to pay the schedule of wages demanded by the union if they would go to work; and not only that, but he was willing to employ nothing but union men. But the proffers of Mr. Gorham had to be rejected by the Marshall men because the union would not let them return to work unless all the miners in that district can get the scale demanded.

"When we went to Louisville yesterday we expected to meet the district committee, composed of twelve men, two representatives from each of the unions in that district, but we saw but four, three at Louisville and one at Marshall," said Mr. Barnes, the secretary of the board, last evening. "We learned that the two members of the board from the Marshall district, and the men they represent, are only too anxious to return to work, but the other ten members of the committee have repeatedly voted down any propositions to that effect. The majority of the committee say that none of the miners shall go to work until the demands of the miners in the other districts have been agreed to by the mine operators in their districts."

"The position of Mr. Gorham is a

peculiar one, as he is in no way connected with the other mine operators in that district, and stands ready to pay the miners the scale of wages demanded by them. He is willing to do anything within the bounds of reason to work his mines, but the representatives of the union say no; he cannot work them until the other mine operators agree to pay the miners the wages they demand.

"You can readily see that our mission amounted to nothing. We found the conditions as I have just described them; the men in one district willing to go to work, but cannot on account of the majority of the district committee refusing to allow them to. The men in the Marshall district are afraid to go to work for fear of losing their standing with the Western Federation. Our mission is now at an end, unless something new turns up, which I think very doubtful. The matter has now sifted itself down to a long drawn-out fight between the miners and operators, which will end no one knows when. The men are better to strike during the summer than they are in the winter, and when it comes to get cold there may be a change in affairs, if it does not come in the meantime."—Denver Republican.

NUGGETS FROM THE HILLS.

Jacob Henkle is in Prescott from the Rapid Transit mining camp.

George Merwin of Prescott has arrived at San Francisco from the Klondike country.

F. R. Biedler, who is interested in the Yarnell mine came to Prescott the other day and left for his mine Friday.

A deed has been filed for record at Prescott from William Herring and wife to Robert M. Bond for the Cougar mine in the Bradshaw mountains, the consideration being \$207.89.

Electricity, where unstarved by atmospheric influences, travels at the rate of 288,000 miles a second. Along a wire it is, of course, vastly slower and a perceptible period of time is occupied by the electric current in sending telegrams over long distances.

News of another valuable discovery comes from British Columbia. This time it is not gold, but amber. A Mr. Chapman has obtained, almost by accident, the monopoly of this treasure. The banks of the Saykusp creek, flowing into Jervis inlet, on the eastern shore of the straits of Georgia, are, it is claimed, able to supply the pipemakers of the world with amber for at least a century.

The Anaconda company, as usual, was the greatest individual producer of copper during 1897, its output being 131,471,127 pounds. The Calumet and Hecla was second with \$8,378,986 pounds; the Boston and Montana third with 60,000,000 pounds; the United Verde fourth, with 31,355,025 pounds, and the Copper Queen of Arizona fifth, with 23,999,873 pounds. Montana's total was 237,158,540 pounds or nearly 50 per cent of the total product of the United States. The increase over 1896, is over 8,000,000 pounds.

Among recent shipments, the M. C. Bullock Manufacturing company, report the following: One 4 foot, 2 6 foot and one 8 foot Champion mine ventilating fans to Japan; one Detector diamond prospecting drill, with complete outfit to bore and remove cores to a depth of 2,500 feet, shipped to Montana; one Chief diamond core drill, with complete outfit for removing a 2-inch core to a depth of 1,500 feet, for use in the Siberian gold mines of Russia; to the Metropolitan Iron and Land company of Ironwood, Michigan, a high class first motion hoisting plant, consisting of a pair of 24x48 Bullock-Corliss engines, with two cast iron shell drums, 8 foot diameter by 9 foot face, each winding 2,075 feet of 1 1/4 inch steel wire rope. This plant is fitted with auxiliary steam actuated, handling motion, containing all recent refinements and improvements to insure safety and ease of manipulation. This is the fourth hoisting plant furnished the above company by the Bullock Manufacturing company. This fact speaks volumes for the character of the work turned out by this firm.

EXPORTING EGGS.

According to the New York Sun the exportation of eggs from one country to another has become a large item of international commerce. The case of Denmark is given as an example. Her trade in eggs with foreign countries, chiefly with Scotland and England, has grown enormously. Twenty years ago the annual Danish export of eggs was 600,000, now it is reckoned at 110,000,000. In the same period the importation of eggs into England has increased tenfold, but only a part of the whole number come from Denmark. The two other egg exporting countries from which England draws her supplies being Holland and

Try Again!

Before getting your money back (if you don't like Schilling's Best tea) try another flavor. If you don't like that, try another.

Keep on trying until you have tried all five. Then's the time for money-back.

France exports to other countries 600,000,000 eggs in a year, and Italy exports 500,000,000 eggs in a year, chiefly to Austria and Germany. The poultrymen of the United States depend chiefly on the enormous home market, and they have rivals in the export of American eggs in the Canadians, Canada ranking next to France and Italy and ahead of Denmark and Holland as an egg exporting country. Canada exports to other countries 300,000,000 in a year. For the fiscal year of 1895 the treasury figures give the total exports of American eggs to foreign countries at 151,000 dozen, which is equivalent to 1,812,000 eggs. In the fiscal year 1896, however, the total exportation of American eggs increased to 282,000 dozen, or 3,384,000 eggs, a little more than twice as much. The export figures for this year indicate a still further increase, and a market for American eggs is likely, therefore, to be secured in what the political campaign orators are accustomed to call, somewhat vaguely, the near future. It is a somewhat curious fact that the weight of eggs is materially larger in northern than in southern climates. Canadian eggs, for instance, are heavier than those shipped from the United States, and eggs in the northern states of this country are heavier than those from the south.

BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION.

Joel Shoemaker, a practical irrigation farmer of Utah, says that a "perfect irrigation system constitutes a surface soil scavenger for carrying away all impurities and poisonous odors from decaying vegetation. Malarial troubles are unknown in the land of irrigation because the spores do not form and cannot exist in a pure atmosphere. The water thoroughly washes the surface, depositing the decomposed substances in the waste ditches, from which it is carried to the streams and borne away, or, in case the waste does not return to the streams, the soil absorbs all disease germs and emits a healthful ozone to be wafted upon the breeze into the fields and homes of the farmers. In all cultivated areas, where irrigation is practiced, the surface soil is filled with channels cut by the water in its rush to the subsoil strata, preventing loggy or sour soil and furnishing a means for self purification in the air chambers beneath the low point. This effect perfect drainage from the highlands and marshes, and leaves no stagnant pools to form miasmatic germs or disease."

IRRIGATION NOTES.

While sub-irrigation saves from loss of water by evaporation it is found that the loss by draining to strata below the crop root level is greater than that by evaporation. Also that the lateral distribution is very unequal, it being too wet near the pipes and the side penetration of the water too slow and not at all uniform, even when the ground is carefully prepared by supposed thorough cultivation.

Where irrigation is to be done upon a large scale it is the consensus of opinion by those familiar with all methods that the best results are obtained by surface application in furrows.

Early and seasonable irrigation is of great benefit to peaches, enabling the trees to sustain the fruit, while the quality of the crop is not lessened.

Figs without irrigation are superior to those which are irrigated, is the result of California experience. For best success it is recommended to plant them in pockets of rich soil upon the mesa.

Experience in the Salt River valley shows the best results with all berries when water is copiously furnished. In watering the orchard regulate the stream so that the flow will reach only to the extreme point desired to be irrigated. By so doing none of the soluble ingredients of the soil are carried away.

Irrigate immediately after bloom to aid in the setting of the fruit, and after the fruit is gathered to aid in setting the fruit buds for the coming year.

Deciduous fruits in California with frequent and thorough cultivation and without irrigation do better than those with irrigation which are not cultivated.

In California citrus trees are given six thousand gallons and upwards of water per tree per annum.

PEEPS, CLUCKS AND CROWS.

Remember the Main thing in poultry business is strict attention to detail work.

Early maturity for market purposes makes the best showing in the summary of profits.

Too much corn for the chickens will bring on indigestion and liver troubles. Inspect nests of the setting hens frequently in order that the lice may not secure a home.

Take care of the chicks and the old birds will take care of themselves.

If you have nothing but dunghills on the farm kill off the roosters and grade up the flock with thoroughbreds. Young stock should not be allowed to get out on the wet grass early in the morning. Cold and dampness will cause great loss of stock.

Chicks running with a mother hen affected with scaly legs will contract the disease. Dampen the feathers and legs of the hen with kerosene and lard mixed.

Farmers should watch their hens

closely, as when nests full of eggs are found and gathered in, too many are stale and thus injure the reputation of the seller.

We find a good many poultrymen who object to feeding rolled oats dry. But there is little danger if fed in any form for an excellent bone and muscle forming food.

Success in poultry culture is no hazardous affair, says one, but is secured only by regular methods, and the closer the application and more careful and earnest the effort, the greater becomes the success.

The farmers of the southwest would do well to devote their spare time to thoroughbred poultry. It will yield them 50 per cent on their investment and will be a source of much pleasure.

CHICKEN DISPENSARY.

Another cure for gapes, simple and easily tried, is a teaspoonful of turpentine in a close box. Let the chicks inhale the fumes fifteen or twenty minutes.

If your chicks have leg weakness it is surely the result of bad feeding. Give them a variety of all obtainable and do not forget plenty of sharp grit.

For roup and canker take eight grains sugar of lead, five grains calomel, three grains sulphate of zinc, one-half grain morphine, one tablespoonful of loaf sugar and fourth of a pint of soft water, put all in a bottle. It is ready for use as soon as the sugar is dissolved. Use small glass dropper. Dose, five or six drops, twice daily. Shake well before using. In a few days the fowls will be well.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY.

A few who seem to be interested for some reason in booming sunflower seed as a poultry feed, are persistently claiming everything for it as an egg producer, says Southern Cultivator. Our own experience with it is that it is not a good feed for this purpose, and analysis of it shows that it is essentially a fattening feed and not such a one as would promote the production of eggs if fed in large quantities.

The sunflower seed is excellent in moderate quantities no one well posted will deny. It is one of the best feeds that can be given poultry in the fall when the fowls are moulting, and as it happens to ripen about that time, it comes at a season when it is most useful.

At other times in the year an occasional feed of sunflower seed answers in the place of oil meal and similar feeds, and makes a variety which laying hens like. These seeds can be produced so cheaply that every poultry keeper should raise a supply for his own use, as they do well in odd corners, and grow under very little encouragement.

OUT OF THE VEST POCKET.

Lucifer matches were first made nearly seventy years ago.

The castle of Heidelberg is the largest in Germany.

Britain makes \$20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffices.

Employment bureaus in Buffalo are limited in their charges by an ordinance.

The state dress of a trumpeter of the Royal Horse guards, "the Blues," costs over \$500.

One firm in Austria uses ten tons of phosphorus a year and turns out 25,000,000 matches.

The people of Norway are greatly alarmed at the spread of liquor drinking among them.

A boxful of earth from the garden of Getsemane was sprinkled over Mr. Gladstone's coffin.

Temperance is the rule, it appears, all along the line in connection with the Sudan expedition.

A correspondent estimates that the population of London in 1901 will be 6,140,000, and 7,600,000 in 1921.

The city debt of Boston has increased \$14,500,136 in two and a third years, and now amounts to \$80,166,910.

The origin of the American navy dates from October 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The Liverpool docks, one of the wonders of modern commerce, extend along the Mersey a distance of six and a half miles.

Andrew Lang, who probably knows what he is talking about, states there are 100,000 novelists in England whose works never get into print.

Dr. Nansen's profits from his book, "Farthest North," are said to amount to \$190,000. The profits of his lectures have added largely to this sum.

Graphite, of which lead pencils are made, was first discovered in Siberia, in 1842, where one mine has since 1856 yielded 33,000 hundredweight of graphite.

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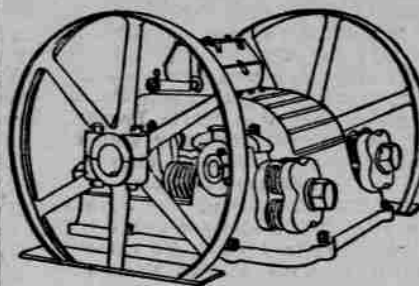
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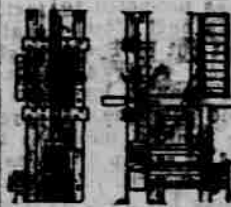


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